

THE BYSTANDER



The Political Situation.
Massing Against Machine.
Big Change in a Year.
Political Funds Low.
Activity of Democrats.
Vanishing Home Rulers.

Unless things change greatly in the next three weeks Brown is going to be snowed under. He won before, partly because the public was not prepared to believe the stories of grafting at the station house and partly because the crowd got it into its head that the Governor should be rebuked for interfering with a County election. Now, thanks to constant exposures in and out of court, the general public is convinced that there is something rotten in the police department and that a thorough housecleaning is in order. And as for the Governor he is wisely keeping out of the whole fracas and can not be used as a bogie man.

Then, again, many Republicans are sore over the machine rule in the party. They don't like police-ridden primaries. They resent the spectacle of forty-six—some say forty-eight—police-men in the Republican nominating convention. They don't like having a police clerk chairman of the County committee. If this thing goes on, they argue, there will be a mighty slim chance for any law member to get his rights from the Republican party without asking a policeman. "Isn't it time," they say, "to make it clear that the Republican party belongs to us as well as to Brown?"

The Hawaiians have a legitimate grouse. What did the police machine do to them, except to do them up? Lane and Long are but two of the many convention victims of the ring. Hawaiians wonder why it is that they are always the ridden and the other fellows always the riders? Many of them begin to feel that, as the chance has come to add the Shrievally to their one prize, the Delegateship, they had better take advantage of it and elect Lauka.

The moral sentiment of this community has been outraged by the spectacle of young girls and boys and of women in the saloons, days, nights, after-hours and Sundays; and with the sight of gambling places running at full blast, all without police interference if not with police assent. People of decency are of one mind about these things and they see no way to remedy them save by getting a police department which will enforce the laws we have and the laws we hope to get.

The Brown cause also suffers from the prevalence of crime and the inability of the police force to check it by making arrests. This community accuses the Sheriff of filling the force with politicians for his own use and leaving out the mere peace-officers who might be serviceable to the people in detecting criminals and saving property from their depredations. This is a serious matter and one which emphasizes the desire for a change which other circumstances have inspired.

The Sheriff also lacks for competent newspaper support. In the former canvass he could command the keen brains and tireless energy of the Star writers; now he has to be content with the inane facilities of the Bulletin and the paid panegyrics of the Bleeder. Among reasoning people every issue of the Bulletin costs the Sheriff votes. The soft-boiled logic, the noisy challenging, the fierce yet insipid blackguardism, the grammarless revilings, all these offend the sensibilities where they are intended to convince the mind.

Another source of weakness—in this the organization itself—is the belief, well-supported by evidence, that the police are betraying the straight ticket they preach. Brown does not want men like Harris, Hustace and Dwight on the Board of Supervisors. The only Republican he fully approves of is Gear, the man he threw down several better men to nominate. Harris, Hustace and Dwight, though not unfriendly to Brown as one of a ticket they have all sworn to support, are honest men and can no more be depended on to whitewash law-breaking and squander money on political requisitions than Adams could. So Brown says no to their election—and has been found out in it. Naturally the exposure has weakened the party support upon which the Sheriff depends.

And it has done more; it has deprived the ticket of some of its natural financial backing. As compared with the fund raised for Brown by business men a year and a half ago, the present one is only one-fourth as large; and subscribers who find that the police are treacherous to the rest of the ticket are not eager to give any more. In fact quite a bit of this Republican money has, it is understood, been pledged to the Democrats.

This year the reformers will not permit themselves to be deceived by eleventh-hour roorbacks. Hundreds of votes were turned for Brown at the polls, when he ran against Henry, by the falsehood, which the police machine disseminated in the middle of the day, that Henry had retired in favor of Poepeo. More were disheartened by published noonday interviews with Wm. R. Castle, head of the Civic Federation, in which Mr. Castle purported to give up the fight. There was, too, a very bad organization of the Federation campaign—so bad that the Henry-Poepeo rumor could not be promptly disproved. In fact, the campaign was not organized at all. This year the roorback will get the ax as soon as it shows slimy head; and the organization of the reform fight will lack for nothing that it ought to have.

Now there is the whole case and it is why I end as I began, by saying that unless things change greatly in the next three weeks, Brown is going to be snowed under.

One thing which accounts for the strong activity of leading Democrats is their conviction that the next President will be of their faith and that, by making party records now, they will be in shape to acquire the patronage then. The chance that a Democrat will be the next President is worth taking, for the popular pendulum is beginning to swing his way. If such a thing should happen, which Heaven forbid!—the governorship, the judgeships, the postmastership, the U. S. district attorneys, the collectorship of the port, the revenue collectorship, etc., would all go into Democratic hands. The overturn here would be as complete as if it were made by an earthquake; and in the nice soft places would be the white men and natives who are doing things this year, rather than those who wait until they see how the national cat is going to jump.

The Home Rule party has pretty nearly vanished into the ranks of the American parties and this is as it should be. It is represented by a few leaders who are willing to sell out cheap for cash. After this election we shall hear no more, I think, of the old Wiley organization and the issue will be square-cut on American lines. Where the Home Rulers have gone in greatest numbers I don't know, but that Kuhio for Congress and Lauka for Sheriff will get their votes is a reasonable guess. They have generally voted on the color line from principle.

JAPAN DID USE SUBMARINES IN WAR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A former New Yorker, who is now secret agent of the Russian revolutionists and is here incognito on an important mission, brings news that proves that Japan really did use submarines in the war with Russia. No definite statement to this effect has been made heretofore. This secret agent also says that Captain John O'Brien, formerly a New York pilot, but later a soldier of fortune, commanded the submarine that blew up the Russian battleship Petropaulovsk off Port Arthur.

O'Brien was the agent of the Japanese government who purchased the Holland submarines in New York. The Holland boats were shipped in sections to Seattle and from there to Yokohama. They were later put together at the naval yards at Sasebo and Yokosuka. O'Brien went to Japan with the submarines and later commanded one. When the war with Russia broke out, Japan possessed three of these submarines. Others were added to this fleet before the close of hostilities. Since the close of the Russo-Japanese war, O'Brien has been serving the Russian revolutionists. He is now in the Caucasus stirring up as much trouble as possible for the czar.

LITTLE TALKS

JIMMY WILLIAMS—Yes, the campaign buttons are coming out. Have a Brown one on me!

J. P. COOKE—We have a man on the mainland studying denatured alcohol, whose report will be due before long.

GEORGE P. CASTLE—The Manase fund is doing very well and the young fellow is going to have a chance for his life.

CHARLES CLARK—What money our committee is getting in is being put where it will tell on election day, make up your mind to that.

HARRY MURRAY—W. O. Smith is going to be hard to elect but I have written to Kuhio to come and give him a boost. We'll pull him through.

JUDGE LINDSAY—The mainland is not the place for anyone from Hawaii to go to spend the summer. In some cities I visited the heat was terrific.

J. W. PRATT—More Makiki land will be opened up and some of the money realized from it will be used to construct a driveway from Makiki to Tantalus.

GEORGE ANDREWS—The reason the Honolulu gourmands have had so few California ducks for the past year or two is to be found in the fact that California now has a law forbidding the export of wild-fowl.

JIMMY BOYD—These Republicans who are talking against Sheriff Brown do not know an honest man when they see him. I have been in police employ long enough to certify that I never saw Brown do anything that made me ashamed of him. He is a man after my own heart.

DE. WOOD—If people would all live above the 500 foot level here they would have small use for doctors. Nothing would be finer for Honolulu than to have Tantalus opened up with one of those cog railroads such as runs up to the Peak at Hongkong. Then if the population would get in the habit of living in the hills, Honolulu would be the earth's healthiest place.

C. HEDEMANN—I have not found the excitement here over the Cuban question which I expected. It seems to have blown over. In the East some of the large capitalists are saying an end may as well be made of the business now for good and all. You should read the article in Appleton's. Things will find their level again for the present, but, when the time comes, a very strong protest against annexation should be sent from Hawaii.

BUDDHISM IN HAWAII.

By Lillian Shrewsbury Mesick in the Paradise for October.

On Sunday, August 12, at Hongwanji Temple, Honolulu, the Japanese Buddhists of the Shin Shu sect celebrated the tenth anniversary of their first regular Buddhist service held here. There are two distinct Buddhist sects working in Hawaii, the Shin Shu and the Jodo-shu, the former being much in advance of the latter as regards membership, number of temples, etc.

For many years Japanese Buddhists who had left their native land to journey to Hawaii were deprived of the privilege of attending Buddhist services except at such times as a priest happened to be passing through Hawaii. Mr. S. Kimura of Honolulu had, in 1899, erected a temple in Hilo for the use of these visitors, but the great majority of Buddhists were shut out from the benefit of even these occasional services.

At the fullness of time, however, the Right Reverend Count Kowon Otani, the head priest of the Hongwanji mission at Kio, learned from the priests who had visited Hawaii of the earnest desire on the part of Buddhist followers here, for the establishing of a mission in their adopted country, and therefore sent the Rev. Miyamoto to investigate conditions. As the result of this investigation Rev. S. Yamada was sent out to begin the work of Buddhist propaganda in Hawaii. The first service presided over by the Rev. Yamada was held in a private residence on Fort street at the Waikiki end of Kukul street. In addition to the church service, Mr. Yamada started a night school, which was well attended from the beginning.

So great an interest was taken in the work that it was decided by the head of the Hongwanji mission in Japan to extend the propaganda to the other islands of Hawaii, and, in consequence, the Rev. H. Satomi was sent to take charge of the Honolulu branch while Mr. Yamada went to Kaula, where he built a mission and conducted the first services of his faith on that island.

Meanwhile the people of the island of Hawaii had asked that a priest might be sent to the mission already erected at Hilo by Mr. S. Kimura, and therefore Rev. Satomi, giving the Kaula work into other hands, journeyed to Hilo and began the work he is still conducting there.

At this time Buddhist propaganda received its first setback. The Rev. Satomi, who had endeavored himself to his people here by his earnest endeavors in their behalf, became ill and was compelled, much against his wishes, to return to Japan.

In his stead was sent the Rev. Y. Imamura, a man whose work here has given results that prove him to have been the man for the place. He arrived in Honolulu in 1899. At that time there was one temple in Hawaii. Since coming here he has, despite many discouragements, built 23 temples, making in all twenty-four Buddhist temples, beside the five belonging to the Jodo-shu sect in Hawaii.

Naturally the most important work is carried on in Honolulu at the headquarters on Fort street and the largest temple is situated here. The building stands in about the center of a lot which covers about half an acre of ground. It is a two-story structure, the church proper being situated in the upper story, which is reached by a broad flight of stairs that reach from Fort Lane to the large veranda that serves as a sort of ante-room, where the worshippers leave their sandals before entering the place of worship.

The hall which sometimes ventures into finds himself comparing the interior arrangement as well as the form of worship, to that of the Catholic Church. The shrine occupies a platform about fifteen feet square opposite to the front entrance. It is surrounded by an elaborate giltwork facade which is supported by four massive and highly polished wooden pillars. The altar is at the extreme end of the shrine and is of the finest class of Oriental workmanship. Until recently a piece of white pine with the sacred name of Buddha written thereon occupied the central part of the altar. Now, however, a very interesting image of Buddha has taken its place. This figure (unlike the sitting Buddha of the Jodo-shu faith) stands in a lotus blossom with hands extended as though to aid.

Hanging from the ceiling of the shrine are two gilt lamps from which, during the services, the smoking incense fills the temple with a spicy odor. Then the priest in his black robes takes his place in the center of the shrine facing the altar and begins the service. Save the sound of the chanting of the hymns of the Tathagata by the priest all is stillness. Around the devout worshippers are bowing their heads over their rosaries. A gong is struck at intervals by the altar boy. The spectator cannot fail to be impressed by it all. It is the spirit of the Orient which beckons to him longingly. He hears the call of the mysterious East. The odor of the incense is in his nostrils, the voice of the priest and the sound of the gong appeals to him strangely and the carved Buddha, standing in the lotus blossom, has for him a message which he feels for the time he can almost understand. It is the realization of something he has dreamed of and longed for and has nothing in common with the spirit of the Occident which meets him everywhere else.

Let the reader not be misled, however, by the suggestion of the languorous East, for the work done by these people is most practical. In addition to the church services and the Sunday schools for the children afternoon schools are held at several of the temples as well as night school for the laborers. In Honolulu the Young Men's Buddhist Association, which is an organization closely resembling our Young Men's Christian Association, is a power for good to its many members. Dr. S. Kobayashi is its president and Mr. K. Wada vice president, and some of the most prominent professional men as well as successful business men of Hawaii are active members of this association. The Y. M. B. A. publishes a monthly magazine, The Dobo, which has a large circulation than any other Japanese publication in Hawaii. The Woman's Association is another helpful organization of the Honolulu mission. Its purposes are mutual improvement and charity. The great hope for years of the high priest and his associates has been to establish a boarding school in Honolulu for the benefit of pupils of both sexes. After years of endeavor and discouragement the generosity of Mr. W. U. Kobayashi, in presenting to the Buddhist organization the property which was formerly Kobayashi's Hotel, has brought about the desired result.

This property is pleasantly situated close to the water's edge in Palama and is now being prepared to receive the young men and women who wish to come to Honolulu to study. Three teachers, all Normal graduates, are to reside in the building and look after the moral welfare of their charges.

The good influence wielded by these various organizations cannot be lightly estimated. The great majority of Japanese here are away from their families and home influences, and are consequently surrounded by temptations at every hand. Those who have seen their way clear to do so have accepted Christianity and have found therein their inspiration. But the teachings of Christianity are usually as difficult for the average Oriental mind to grasp as we, of the Occident, find those of Buddhism; and but for the influence of the Buddhist church here the government might have found dealing with so many of these people a very difficult problem. The priests have worked early and late. Many of them have sacrificed health by working too earnestly. The present high priest, Rev. Y. Imamura, who has now as his assistants the Revs. T. Kato and T. Tatsura, has stayed on through it all. Through discouragement and disappointment he has looked into the future and measured the result, and surely it has fulfilled his expectations. He leaves for Japan next month for a much needed and well-earned rest and the good wishes of his people as well as those of his many Christian friends will follow him.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Anyone who has ever experienced the excruciating and almost unbearable pains incident to inflammatory rheumatism, will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

Mr. D. Snyder, of Roseville, Ontario, Canada, says: "I have been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism for the past two years and unable to sleep at night. I have taken many remedies but must say Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best I have ever used."

For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BIG LAND CASE ENDS

HILO, October 12.—His Imperial Japanese Majesty's naval training ship Aneagawa arrived in Hilo harbor from Honolulu on Tuesday morning and both officers and men received every possible attention from the Japanese residents of Hawaii. Addresses were delivered, the Japanese school children sang their patriotic songs, there was a banquet at the Armory and, on the whole, "Banzai" was the word of the day. The officers and men created a splendid impression among Hilonians generally.

KAHUA LAND CASE ENDS.

The argument in the Kahua land case, a fight between the Territory and the Pepeekeo Sugar Company for the possession of about eighty acres of cane land, came to an end on Tuesday and pending the transcription of the evidence decision has been reserved by Judge Parsons, who sat as Commissioner of Boundaries. There was something of a sensational finish in court as the evidence given by Surveyor A. B. Loebenstein, which was expected to help the company, turned rather the other way, and Attorney Carl Smith of the company's counsel expressed himself in a strong way about the matter. Assistant Attorney General Milverton conducted the Territory's case and, incidentally, delivered himself of some heated oratory.

QUESTION OF LAW.

A Japanese was arrested ten days ago by the authorities on the grounds that he was practicing dentistry without a license. The case was tried Thursday before Judge Hapal, prosecuted by Deputy Sheriff Fetter and defended by C. M. LeBlond, and was taken under advisement until Monday, when the Judge discharged the defendant. The prosecution was able to prove only that the accused had put in false teeth, and the defense was based on the fact that putting in false teeth is not practicing dentistry as defined by the laws of Hawaii. Treating diseases of the teeth or jaw, extracting teeth and correcting malformations of the jaw, is the limit of the work of a dentist in this country, legally speaking.

SCHOOL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

W. McCluskey, principal of the Paipaku school, is trying the experiment of school self-government, and finds it works satisfactorily. At a meeting of the Hilo Teachers' Union to be held at the Union school in this city on Friday of this week, he is to give a talk on "city school government," in which he is expected to explain the modus operandi of his system and give the result of his experience in placing the responsibility for the government of the pupils in the hands of the student body, under his general authority.

FIRST DISTRICT REGISTRATION.

The registration in the First District of the Territory of Hawaii was finished with the result, as reported, that there are 1553 voters in all on the list. A casual analysis shows that of these there are 272 Americans, 188 Portuguese and 1093 Hawaiians, but this classification must not be considered as intended in any sense as authentic. Bishop Restarick of Honolulu, accompanied by Miss Restarick, is expected in Hilo shortly. They will come overland from Kawaihae and will visit Paauilo and Honokaa. While here they will be the guests of Rev. Fenton-Smith.

One of the most remarkable features of yesterday's reception to a Japanese training ship was a Waialeale sampan fitted out with a gasoline engine. The boat made fine time and was in herself a demonstration of the progressiveness of the Japanese.

Prince Kuhio returned to Hilo on the S. S. Claudine on Sunday and went up the line on a political trip on Tuesday. Sunday evening the Prince spoke at a union service held at the Hall church, the listeners being thrilled with his words of religious devotion.

Lord Playfair and Lady Playfair of England came over yesterday from Honolulu and are guests at the Volcano. His Lordship is the successor of the first Lord Playfair, who was a scientist of renown and who is remembered better as Sir William Lyon Playfair. He was a member of the Cabinet when Gladstone was Premier of Britain.

W. H. Ludloff on Saturday received the sad news of the death of his father, W. H. Ludloff, Sr., in Honolulu, at the age of 77. The deceased leaves a wife and five offspring, W. H. Ludloff and Mrs. Fetter of this city, Richard, Albert and Otto Ludloff of Honolulu.

SHALL THE CRIME OF LIQUOR SELLING BE LICENSED?

Is the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage a blessing or a curse to the individual, to the household or to the community?

Does the habitual or the occasional taking of alcoholic drinks render a man a better or more reliable servant, a better officer, a more trustworthy agent or friend?

The answer to these questions seems so plain that one is disposed to apologize to an intelligent community for even propounding them.

The railroad managers of the continental lines of America, we learn, will not employ in any responsible position in their service a man who even occasionally visits a drinking saloon. The lives and property committed to them cannot be entrusted to even an occasional drinker. Hence total abstinence is the law of these highways of commerce.

The idea that a drink of alcoholic stimulant fortifies a man for prolonged or heroic endeavor is exploded. The shipowner seeks the temperance man to command his ship. The captain values his crew in proportion as they are steady men. The enlightened citizen patronizes the thoroughly abstaining physician. Nansen, the brave and experienced Arctic explorer, will take with him, as fellow explorers, only total abstainers, and declares that the most moderate drinker cannot endure the cold or the hardships of an Arctic winter as well as the total abstainer.

Some physicians no longer prescribe alcoholic stimulants for their patients, and in some hospitals of England and America such stimulants are no longer used.

Not only the manufacture, selling and drinking of alcoholic drinks are counted a crime, but the mother of crimes. The most distinguished and reliable of the judges of our courts trace 75 per cent. of the crimes committed in enlightened countries to the use of alcoholic drinks.

Saith the wise man: "Who hath wept? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not thou upon the

ANDREWS WINS CASE

Lorrin Andrews, formerly Attorney General of Hawaii and now an attorney of Shanghai, recently won a murder case in Shanghai which attracted unusual attention in the Far East. It was the case of the Crown vs. Peter Sydney Hyndman, accused of murdering Harry Smith, a printer, whom Hyndman found in the company of a Mrs. Rose, whom Hyndman intended marrying. He also shot Mrs. Rose, but she recovered. Hyndman got off with eighteen months' imprisonment, and the Oriental papers are discussing the matter earnestly in view of the very small sentence.

The Kobe Herald of September 26 has a letter from its Shanghai correspondent in which occurs the following:

"The Hyndman trial commenced this morning, the Crown Advocate (acting), Mr. D. MacNeill, prosecutor; Mr. N. C. Home, defense, instructed by Mr. L. Andrews, an American lawyer. An impassioned speech to the jury was made by Mr. Andrews on the accused's behalf."

DUNN PROMOTED TO RANK OF PAY CLERK

Paymaster's Clerk Thomas Dunn is the present title of the former Chief Yeoman Dunn who has been attached to the Honolulu Naval Station for the past five years.

The promotion came to Mr. Dunn on Friday by cable and he will not be directly attached to the staff of Paymaster Brooke, U. S. N. Mr. Dunn has served under six paymasters at the naval station in the capacity of chief yeoman.

For ten years the new pay clerk has been in the navy. He was one of the original crew of the battleship Oregon and participated in the battle at Santiago in 1898 when Cervera's fleet was smashed, the Oregon taking a leading part.

Companied by Miss Restarick, is expected in Hilo shortly. They will come overland from Kawaihae and will visit Paauilo and Honokaa. While here they will be the guests of Rev. Fenton-Smith.

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